VIRGINIA.

More About the Piedmont Region of Virginia.

Lee's Order to Burn Cotton and Tobacco

Is He Responsible for the Burning of the City?

Departure of General Halleck from Richmond,

Our Richmond Correspondence. RICHMOND, Va., June 28, 1865.

MINERALS. ently noteworthy. Gold is found in Spottsylvania, ouisa, Orange, Fluvanna, Buckingham and Albemarle, while copper is known to exist in large quantities in reene and Madison countles. There are also considerable banks of iron in various localities, and slate of the finest quality, and in vast quantity, in Albemaric, while county, a vast deposit of the purest dentoxide of manga-

ar, a vast majority of the citizens of this favored sic tion have emerged from the contest without money and the means of raising it at once. There can be out little doubt, however, that in the course of a short me immigration will begin to pour into this region, the line immigration will begin to pour into this region, the fairest on the continent, and the consequent advance in material prosperity will be in a brief period unexampled, even in the history of Virginia. The county has not the square mile at present. But by the census of 1870 this will more than double, and perhaps treble, by the immense immigration that is confidently expected be set in from the North and from Europe.

in from the North and from Europe.

The people are willing to sell their lands. In many parts large tracts, and in fact neighborhoods of thousands of acres, will be sold.

REANCHATION.

It is conceded on every hand that the abolition of slavery will at once break down some very fine traits of the Old Virginia character. There will be less hospitality and less of the so-styled chivarry; but in the doctrine of compensations the material improvement will be wonderful, and in the course of ten years the property of the State will be worth quite ten times as much as it was before the war. This is believed to be particularly true of the section under review. Every foot of it is adapted to free labor, and there is no part of the world which presents greater attractions to the immigrant. The total abolition and extinction of slavery is accepted everywhere as an accomplished fact, and there are few who regret it except on account of the freedman himself. The negro rejoicing in a hot climate, and attracted by the high prices of labor further South, will go there to make cotion and sugar, leaving communitiest few.

is bot and broiling sun and on large plantations,
biscostron or the proper.

The palpable and high handed m'sgovernment of the
release and oppressive that
I believe the return of this people to the Union
is both hearty and unanimous. The Union is
now regarded, in the language of Mr. Jefferson as "the sheet anchor of our peace at home
and asfety abroat;" and it may be stoutly asserted that
the time will never come again when secession will rear
her Gorgon head in the midst of this people. Wherever
amnesty offices have been opened, the people have come
forward with great unanimity, and taken the amnesty
oath willingly and eagerly, thus pacificating the whole
country roundabout.

country roundabout.

THE PEOPLE

will now vigorously apply themselves to the arts and employments of peace with the same hardy determination they evinced on every battle field from the Revolution to the end of the gigantic rebellion. They will cordially receive, I am convinced, as brethren, all immigrants from the North or elsewhere who come to bear a worthy part in developing the resources of this Mother of States, and who will assist in maintaining her ancient and honored renown—a renown that as it belongs to history and is indelibly stamp d on its pages, it is loped no American will willingly consent to diminish, as no power can touch or sully. As the people of Virginia admittedly have borne themselves gallantly in all contests, they now, so for as I can judge, conceal no heartburnings. They accept the present condition of things as a finality so far as the maintenance of the Union is concrined, and the action of the constitution of the United States as the supreme, unalterable law of the land may be regarded as essential to their safety and well being. All they seem to ask is a fair share in the government which was founded by Washington. Jeferson, Madison, Henry, Monroe and Marshall, whose fame is the common property of the American people, and whose glorious doeds of statesmanship were so conspicuous for the early success of the republic.

topic as to who ordered the burning of the controvert topic as to who ordered the burning of the cotton and bacco in Richmond, has been unearthed. The origina in the hands of George H. Colby, Esq., of New Han shire. The letter shows that the evacuation of Richm was contemplated fully six weeks before it took place

was contemplated fully six weeks before it took place:

Was DRARTHENT, Peb. 25, 1855-11:30 P. M.
Lieutenant General Everta, commanding, &c.:—

GENERAL—I do not suppose that the order of General Lec

contemplates any immediate action in reference to the de
struction of cetton, tobacco, &c. Go to his hendquarters in

the morning to confer with him, and you will probably re
ceive a communication from him during the day. Meantime

do not issue an order of execution.

For certain reasons I communicate with you in this form

rather than through the Adjutant and Inspector General's

Office, Respectfully and truly.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, Va., June 30-A. M.

Major General Halleck, lately commanding the Grand Military Division of the James, takes his final departure from Richmond this morning, preparatory to assuming this new command on the Pacific coast.

On Wedne-day evening Major General Alfred Howe Terry, commanding the Department of Virginia, was the central guest at a magnificent dinner given to a large and brilliant porty of military gentlemen by Major General Charles Devens, Jr., at his headquarters in the field near Manchester. Among those present were Major General John W. Turner, commanding a division in he army and the Military District of Henrico; Colone Edward W. Smith, Adjutant General of the department; Colonel Bamberger; Captain Gibbs, of General Turner's General Devens' staff; Captain Selirson; Major Benedict, surgeon in the army; Lieutenant Sidney DeKay, fordinner was a gorgeous one, and the speeches of General Terry, General Devens, General Turner and Colonel Smith were replete with historic reminiscences, clothed in a fascinating eloquence. General Terry's modest

in a fascinaling eloquence. General Terry's modest allusions to 14s participancy in the capture of Fort Fisher awakened the greatest applause.

GOVERNOR DERIVORY DISES WITH HIS PRIENDS.

Vesterday evening his Excellency Governor Pierpoint was entertained at Griffie's Parker House, in this city, at an excellent dinner, given by Dr. Maddox, the most eminent physician in Virginia. Among those present were the Hon. Chas. H. Lewis, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia; Hon. W. W. Wing. Treasurer of the State; General D. H. Strother (Porte Crayon), Adjutant General of the Commonwealth; Colonel George H. Hart, Add-de-Camp and Private Secretary to his Excellency; Colonel Massey, of the Governor's staff; Wm. Greene, Eq., the enancent jurisconsult of the State; Raleigh T. Daniel, Eq., of the old Executive Council; Frankin Hearts, Eq., the Union millionaire of this city; Hon. Charles Palmer and others.

General Reid, member of the late rebel House of Representatives, is in the city. Why unarrested I cannot say.

General Rosser, the robel cavalry general in the val-

General Rosser, the robel cavalry general in the val-ley, who was so completely used up by Phil. Sheridan, visited the state Library yesterday, and had an interview with Colonel Lowis, Secretary of State.

yesterialy morning.

Son. STELLON F. LEAKE,

formerly member of the national Congress, from the
Charlottesville district, is about to offer himself for reelection from that district. Mr. Leake was formerly
Lieutenant Governor of this State.

States in Lightenia,—Last week the house and barns of Mr. Sargent, of Hill, N. H., were consumed by lightning. Just previously a flash had gone down the chimney in one of the rooms, and knocked over one of the daughters of Mr. Sargent. At the same hour another flash went down the chimney in a house in the adjoining town, where Mr. Sargent and wife were paying a visit, and knocked them down, doing no injury to any other person.

man knowed them down them, while the person.

Miss Sullivan, of Newport, R. I., was struck by lightsing on Monday evening, and was instantly killed. She
was in the yard, and had an iron poker in her hand adputing a spout to a water cask.

Last week five cows belonging to Mr. Allen, of Windham, Greene county, were killed by lighting. They
ware lying together under a tree, and their bodies
to ucbud each other. No marks were left upon them,
and the only injury in the tree was the scorching of
seven lear.

RETRENCHMENT.

Order from General Logan Reducing the Army of the Tennessee Fifteen Thousand Men.

[Correspondence of the Cinciprati Commercial.]

Lour Mar. June 29, 1865.

The following very important order has just been issued by General Logan:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 24.

Handquarens, Arry of the Tennessee, Loursville, June 22, 1865.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant General of the army, of date June 22, 1865, ordering a reduction of the effective strength of the Army of the Tennessee fifteen thousand men, the following named regiments will be at once mustered out of the service of the United States in the manner heroinafter indicated. The necessary rolls and papers will be prepared under the supervision of the corps, division and brigade commanders, and the musters out will be performed by the assistant commissaries of musters of divisions, who will be guided by the instructions contained in General Order No. 94, current series, Adjutant General's office.

As soon as the troops herein designated shall have

in General Order No. 94, current series, Adjutant General's office.

As soon as the troops herein designated shall have been mustered out of service, they will be placed aroute for their respective State rendez vous, there to be paid off by paymasters and finally discharged from the service of the United States.

While the troops are as rouse for their States, and after their servial therein, prior to their final payment and discharge, they will be under the control of their respective officers, still being liable to trial and punishment for any breach of military discipline.

The following named rendez vous are indicated as those to which the troops are to be sent. The selection, where more than one in the same State are given, must be under in favor of that nearest the place of enrolment of each command:—

where more than one in the same State are given, must be made in favor of that nearest the place of enrolment of each command:

— Ohlo—Cincinatti, Camp Dennison; Cleveland, Camp Cleveland; Columbus, Camp Chase and Tod Barracks. Indiana—Indianapolis.

Illineis—Springfield and Chicago.

Michigan—Detroit and Jackson.

Wisconsin—Madison and Milwaskee.

Minnesota—Fort Snelling.

Missouri—St. Louis, Benton Barracks.

The following extract from Circular No. 19, current series, Adjutant General's office, is published for the information of assistant commissaries of musters:

Second—When the muster out of a regiment has been completed, and it is ready to start for the State—see pagraph No. 5, General Order No. 94, current series, Adjutant General's office)—the Assistant Commissary of Musters for the division to which it belonged will immediately report by telegraph, when practicable, to the Paymaster General or the Army, Washington, D. C., its numerical strength, designating the number of commissioned officers, number of enlisted men, and rendezvous in the State where ordered to for payment and final discharge.

A duplicate of the roport called for in the above para—

completed.

Regiments to be managered out in the Fourteenth army corps:—Thirty-third Obto, Lieutenant Colonel J. Hinson; Seventy-fourth Ohto, Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Feadley; One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohto, Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Feadley; One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohto, Lieutenant Colonel Colonel Foliam Jones; Fourteenth Ohto, Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Moore; Fifty-fifth Ohto, Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Powers; Fixty-sixth Ohto, Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Mitchell; Twenty-ninth Ohto, Lieutenant Colonel Jonas Schoenover; Thirty-eighth Ohto, Major William Irwin; Thirty-eighth Indiana, Colonel D. H. Patton; Forty-second Indiana, Colonel G. R. Keilama; Sixteenth Illinois, Colonel R. F. Smith; Thirty-fourth Illinois, Colonel P. Ege; Second Minnesota, Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Uline; Third Wisconsin battery, Brigadier General William Hawley; Thirty fourth Wisconsin, Lieutenant Colonel George D. Rogers.

Thirty fourth Wisconsin, Lieutenant Colonel George D. Rogers.

Regiments to be mustered out in the Fifteenth Army Corps:—Thirty-second Missouri, Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Leag; Fifty-second Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Davis; Seventh Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Pewin; Fifty-seventh Illinois, Major F. A. Battey; Sixty-sixth Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel M. H. Pewin; Regiments to be mustered out in the Seventeenth Army Corps:—Twenty-seventh Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Geruth; Thirty-Ninth Ohio, Colonel Ban Weber; Eighty-third Ohio, Colonel Horace Park; Sixty-third Ohio, Major O. S. Jackson; Sixty-cighth Ohio, Major A. Crockett; Sixty-fourth Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel Jos. Reynolds; Tenth Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel D. Gillesple; Eighteenth Hillinois, Lieutenant Colonel D. Gillesple; Eighten the Missouri, Colonel Charles S. Sheldon.

Regiments to be mustered out in the Provincial Division, Army of the Tennessee:—Sixteenth Michigan, Colonel G. W. La Point; Fifth Michigan, Colonel John Puford; Seventh Wisconsin, Lieutenant Colonel H. Richardson.

By command of Major General JOHN A. LOGAN. Max Woodhall, Assistant Adjutant General.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF DIAMOND JEWELRY.
On the evening of the 22d ult. Miss Amelia Rice, residing at 129 East Twentieth street, was out walking with a female acquaintance, when they took refuge in a saloon in East Twenty-fifth street from a storm which appeared to be rapidly approaching. While in the saloon John McGoldrick and John Crogan, with several other men, entered the place, and entered into a conversation with Miss Rice, which resulted in the sending for a coach for the avowed purpose of taking the ladies home. Miss Rice at first refused to enter the carriage, but was even-Rice at first refused to enter the carriage, but was eventually persuaded by her friend and McGoldrick and Crozan to do so. Instead of driving the ladies bonne they were taken to Stryker's Bay, where they entered a hotel and partook of r. freshments, at which time Miss Rice is positive she had a variety of diamond jowelry, to the value of two thousand doflars, consisting of pias, rings, a locket, &c., in a small bag inside her dress, and sectured about her neck with a ribbon. After remaining in the hotel at the Bay for some time Miss Rice and her lady friend again entered the carriage, to be taken to their homes, when Miss Rice became somewhat stupefied from the effects of the refreshments she had taken. On the way down town the party stopped in the Park, and the ladies were requerted to leave the carriage and enter another one, which McGoldrick and Crogan had ordered. They did so, after which the driver, after proceeding a short distance, requested them to step out for a few moments, as the vehicle was broken. The coachman then jumped on the bay and dress readles easier the lady search is reasoned.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Samuel T. W. Sandford, 215 Fulton street, was riding up Broadway in an omnibus, and when near Grand street he arose from his seat to leave the omnibus, when he missed a pocketbook con-taining six hundred and fifty dollars in gold and Treasury

AND ESCAPE—HE IS RECAPTURED A complaint was yesterday made before Justice Dodge, by Mr. Henry W. Rowland, residing at 449 % Hudson treet, against James Wilson, a young man, twentyfour years of age, whom he charged with larceny from the person. Mr. Rowland was about to enter an Eighth avenue car corner of Broadway and Canal street, Eighth avenue car corner of Broadway and Canal street, when Wilson rudely jostled against him, and in a moment afterwards he heard a snapping noise, which excited his curiosity, and on looking down he discovered that his watch, worth one hundred deliars, had been twisted from the chain. Suspecting Wilson, who stood by his side, Mr. Rowland seized him. The prisoner struggled violently, and, breaking away from Mr. Rowland, ran down Canal street to Mercer, thence up to Howard street towards Broadway, closely followed by the gentleman he had victimized. On the corner of Broadway and Howard street the fugitive was overtaken and arrested by officer Campbell, of the Eighth precinct. In his light Wilson threw the stolen timepiece into an area way, from which it was recovered by Mr. Rowland and the officer. Wilson was arraigned before Justice Bodge and locked up for trial in default of bail.

At a tate hour on Friday night Mr. Samuel A. Brown, residing at No. 342 West Thirty-sixth street, was passing stranger accosted him, and entered into a conversation with him concerning the extreme heat of the weather, with him concerning the extreme heat of the weather, &c. Mr. Brown was kindly assisted to a seat on the steps of a house by his new made friend. While thus sitting together it is alleged that the man, who proved to be John Schneider, relieved Mr. Brown's pockets of a certificate of deposit for six hundred and fifty dollars on the Sixth National Bank of this city, and thirty-six dollars in Treasury notes. Before escaping with the money officer Wilson, of the Eighteenth precinet, made his appearance, and, regarding the actions of Schneider as being suspicious, took him and also Mr. Brown to the station house. There Mr. Brown learned, to his great astonishment, that he had lost his treasure, and, on searching Schneider, the missing property was found in his possession, and identified by the owner. Schneider had little or nothing to say in his own behalf, and Justice Dodge subsequently committed him to prison for trial.

ROBBED OF FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY DOLLARS.

George Deloir, a Canadian, was yesterday arraigned

George Deloir, a Canadian, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Hogan, on the charge of having stolen \$490 in cash from Jeremiah Davis, now in the House of Detention as a witness. Davis fell into had company in Water street, and lost his money, and, compaining against Deloir, caused his arrest by officer Cinean, of the Fourth precinct. A portion of the money was recovered, and the magistrate, on the evidence presented against the prisoner, locked him up for trial, in default of \$1,000 bat!

STRATTAN COMMITTED TO PRISON.

Justice Dodge has named to morrow (Monday) after noon as the time for commencing the examination in

and Mining Company," of which Wm. D. Mans and Daniel Stratton, Jr., are the chief cooks and bottle washers. Mr. Stratton, who has recently returned from his Western trip, has been taken into custody, and in default of \$15,000 bail each, the magistrate committed the defendants to prison, to await the result of the examination.

SERIOUS APPRAY IN A DRINKING SALOON. Captain Wariow, of the First precinct, reports that on Friday night an altercation took place in William Bolte's drinking saloon, 45 Whitchall street, during which the proprietor was stabbed in the arm by a knife in the hands of a stranger. Bolte then turned upon the man, and with a club beat him till he was insensible. Bolte was arrested by officer Waller, and the police conveyed the unsconscious man to Bellevue Hospital.

and with a club beat him till he was insensible. Botte was arrested by officer Waller, and the police conveyed the unscouscious man to Bellevue Hospital.

The Conflict Between the Military and Civil Authorities in Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 1.]

Yesterday morning the case of Wm. B. N. Cozens, reported the previous day, was before Justice Thompson in the Supreme Court, upon a return to the attachment is sued for the arrest of Colonel Frink and those charged with the arrest and custody of Mr. Cozens. The petition for the writ of habeas corpus was as follows:—To Hon. Jams Thompson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Ponnsylvans:—The petition of W. B. N. Cozens humbly showeth that he was illegally arrested on the night of September 13, 1864, at his dwelling in this city, and was carried the next day to Washington, where he was lilegally confined in the Old Capitel Prison for ten days, asd then discharged on bail entered by a stranger. During his confinement petitioner's store was entered, his fire-proof opened and his books and papers taken therefrom. The same have never been restored to him. And your petitioner showeth that this was without any lawful warrant, without any charge and without any information to time, then or since, of the existence of any charge against him. That after his discharge he was informed through the public newspapers that a court martial would be convened in this city for his trial, upon an allegation of fraud in the delivery of tents under certain contracts between the government and himself. Upon the same allegation, followed by an expure appraisement, the government officers wrongfully appropriated and used \$100,000 of his property, for which he has never been paid one dollar. After the newspaper announcement of his approaching trial, petitioner was served with a copy of charges preferred against him, which copy was signed by the Judge Advocate of said court martial, but deponent was not then, nor has he ever been legally centred with his acc

been refused to petitioner by his said captors.

Witness present, David Filsen.

Mr. Gilpin, the solicitor for the sheriff, yesterday presented the following return to the attachment:

Henry C. Howell, Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, to the within writ makes return—That he was unable to attach the persons within named, viz.: H. A. Frink, David P. Werner, Henry C. Perry and Joseph A. Kauffman, alias John Mitchell Johnston, and have their bodies before the Hon. James Thompson, as within commanded, and that he was bindered and prevented, and resisted in file execution thereof by the said persons and a large force of persons, whose names are at present unknown, by reason of all which he, the said Sheriff, is unable to have the bodies of the said persons, as within commanded.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

as within commanded.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

PHLADELPHA, June 30, 1865.

F. C. Brewster and Daniel Dougherty, Esqs., appeared for Mr. Cozens. Mr. Browster claimed the right to examine the deputies in regard to the circumstances attendant upon the aitempt to arrest the parties named in

for Mr. Cozens. Mr. Brewster claimed the right to examine the deputes in regard to the circumstances attendant upon the attempt to arrest the parties named in the attack sent and return.

Wm. A Jess sworn—I am deputy sheriff; an a tachment from the Supreme Court was placed in my hands last evening about eight o'clock; I went to the barcacks, Fifth and Buttonwood streets, with Mr. Ashton and Mr. Bain, two deputies; I saw the parties named in the attachment; Mr. Ashton commenced the conversation, and finally Colonel Frink told us he would not go with us; told him our orders were imperative, and that we hid to take him; Colonel Frink sad, "Yor orders are that—to take us anyhow?" Told him yes, that was what we came for, and wanted possession of him; Colonel Frink told us he was under the orders of General Cadwallader, and would not go; we tried to persuade him to go; he told us if we wanted to take him; and then rang a little bell and brought in the officer to bring out the geard and put them before the officer to bring out the geard and put them before the officer to bring out the geard and put them before the officer to bring out the grard and put them before the officer to bring out the grard and put them before the officer to bring out the grard and put them before the officer to bring out the grard and put them before the door; he did so; I thought we had no chance against so many, thirty or thirty-five, doo's he would see General Cadwallader, and would obey whatever he said; we then left.

many, thirty or thirty five; they were armed; Mr. Achton again talked wth Colonel Frink, who sa'd he would see General Cadwallader, and would obey whatever he said; we then left.

To the Judge—Did not attempt to arrest either of the other parties, as Colonel Frink sa'd they should not go.

James Bains, another deputy, corroborated the above with the addition, that when the guard was paraded, the witness stated that as he had been in the service, he remarked that the Sheriff could bring out a posso larger than that, whereupon the reply was that there were five thousand or six thousand men at Camp Cadwalader who could be called upon. The witness also testified that Colonel Frink said he would Joi if it was discretionary with himself, but he was under the orders of General Cadwalader, who was under the orders of Mr. Stanton.

At the close of the testimour Mr. Brewster consulted with Mr. Dougherty, after which he addressed the Court as follows:—The case of for the resistance to a lawful writ is, thank God, so exceedingly rare that coursel may be pardoned for being embarrassed by the emergency and hardly able to submit a suggestion to the Court. We have only to say that we trust, upon reflection and after consultation with friends, these parties may be induced to siler their determination, and segive to the case a different direction. We are content, if it meets the approval of the Court, that the matter_shall thus rest until to morrow morring, in order to sea if there is any change.

Justice Thompson—I approve of that very much. In the meantime I want you to look up any precedent, and see what the next step is—taking for granted that there has been a resistance to the writ. I desire to know whether the application for assistance is to be made to the Sheriff or the Governor. These men have made a great mistake. In the very act of Congress they rely upon is found the provision requiring them to make a return to writ, under oath. They have chosen to discregard this court, when they were merely asked to show whether th

THE CASE ADJOURNED UNTIL WEDNESDAY NEXT. The consideration of the Cozens habeas corpus case was resumed this morning, Provest Marshal Frink making a proper return to the writ under the direction of General Cartwalader and the Secretary of War, gument of the case was conducted by Judge Kno was not concluded, when the case was adjourne Wednesday next.

Williamsburg City News.

DISHANDMENT OF FIRE COMPANIES.—The Fire Commissioners of the Eastern District Department have disbanded eight companies for the good of the department, banded eight companies for the good of the department, as follows:—Engine companies Nos. 9, and 11; hose companies Nos. 1, 5, 6 and 9, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. Last night the members of Engine No. 11; Greenpoint, got up an emeric which their officers could not quell; but on the appearance of a platoon of Metropolitisms, under Captain Davis, of the Forty-seventh precinct, they became docile.

Sad Case of Drowning.—Early yesterday morning a

SAD CASE OF DROWSING.—Early yesterday morning a young German girl, named Della Klein, about seventeen years of age. fell off a Roosevelt street ferry boat, at the South Seventh street ferry, and was drowned. Her body has not been recovered. The girl was employed by the ferry company to keep the boats clean.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man found drowned at Newtown creek, on Thursdayjnight last, has been identified as that of Mr. Freschutz, a cabinet maker, who had previously ledged at the residence of Mr. Jacob Recht, 85 Scholes street, E. D.

AS Scholes street, E. D.

Railroad Accident—Two Boys Semously Injured.

At five o'clock last evening, as a freight train on the Long Island Railroad was approaching the depot at Huniters' Point, it ran over two boys named Thomas Castier and Frank Stojer. The latter had his foot caken of above the instep, and the former was badly injured about the head, but had no bones broken.

Fire at Greenrount,—About half-past ten o'clock last night a fire broke out in a tear, building.

night a fire broke out in a rear buildir, a attached to the

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

A Hudson River Railroad Train Thrown from the Track.

One Passenger Killed and Several Severely Injured.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

The Disaster the Result of Gross Carelessness.

Haven Railroad.

Collision on the Harlem and New

SEVERAL PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED, &c.,

ters which for the past year have been of such frequent occurrence as to call loudy for some remedy at the hands of the proper authorities. The facts, as nearly as could be ascertained, are as follows:—A passenger train on the Hudson River Railroad left Pockskill at three P. M. yesterday, and on arriving at Irvington at half-past three o'clock, the engineer discovered that the switch was turned off so as to throw the train down the embankment. He at once, with great presence of mind, sounded breaks applied with all possible dispatch; but before the train could be stopped the engine, tender, baggage car and one car, containing a number of passengers, w precipitated down the embankment into the river. There were several returned soldiers, who had bra

the dangers of a four years' campaign, and three of them were wounded very severely, and one of them is sup-posed to be fatally injured. One man, supposed to be a German from papers that were found upon his person, was instantly killed, and seven other passengers danger ously wounded, besides a large number who were slightly injured and who proceeded on their journey steamboat. As soon as the accident occurred passengers removed the killed and injured to the hotel at the depot, and everything was done to render the sufferers as comfortable as possible. The engineer and fireman, to whose daring bravery the safety of the other passengers is mainly due, were precipitated over the bank under the locomotive, but were fortunately not seriously injured, and were rescued from their perilous position by a boatman. The place where the accident occurred is about three hundred feet from the depot, and the switchman, whose duty it was to be at his post, was

absent attending to other duties at the depot.

The residents in the neighborhood speak in the highes years, and the inference is that the real cause of the calamity is the niggardly economy of the company in forcing one man to do the duty of three. However this may be, there is one thing certain, and that is that gross negligence has been committed by some person who ould be made to suffer severely for such reckless

trifling with human life.

Shortly after the accident a coroner's jury was en pannelled and an inquest was being held on the body of the gentleman who was killed. His name was Mr. Otto August Hoffman, a German, who was employed as gar dener by Dr. Underhill, of Croton Point, and was on his

The engineer was the first witness examined. He tes tified that the train was going at the rate of about twen

Collision on the New Haven and Har-

At nine o'clock yesterday morning the New Haven tra'n, which was going North at a high rate of speed, came in collision with a Harlem train which left Pawlings at six A. M., and several passengers were injured—some uite seriously.

near Yorkville, and it is almost miraculous that one or both of the trains were not precipitated into the gulf that yawned beneath them. There are two tracks at this part of the road, and the only cause that can be assigned for the accident is, that the immense weight of both trains bearing upon one point of the bridge, caused the structhe vibration caused by the high rate of speed at which

the vibration caused by the high rate of speed at which both trains were going brought the cars together with sufficient force to shatter the windows and light wood work of the Harlem car.

One gentleman, M. De Witt, of this city, had his arm very badly injured, and several others were severely cut and bruised with broken glass and spiniters of wood. In fact nearly every person in the Harlem car was more or less injured.

Why the companies allow their engineers to run at such a high rate of speed over such a dangerous structure as this, is a question which they should be compelled to answer in heavy damages, and should also be punished criminally for such recklessness. As long as coroners and juries pass culogies on the officers of railroad companies and hold them entirely blameless for such butcheries as these, accidents will continue to increase until the travelling public will be compelled to go back to the old stage coach of half a century ago.

TORS.

The new street contractors commenced operations upon the streets yesterday with but a small force of men, not having as yet entirely completed their arrangements. But they do not apprehend any particular trouble with the laborers whose services they require, although, as expressed in their resolutions at the meeting in Prince street, on Friday night, there is some opposition to them in that quarter. It is stated that, if unable to carry out their contract in any other way, they will purchase a sufficient number of cards and horses to perform the work they have to do. They also propose introducing machine sweeping upon other streets than Broadway, and hesides will give permanent employment to some eight hundred men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERAAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD. Our attention having been directed to a report in your held at the Apollo Rooms, in Prince street, on the 30th uit, wherein it is stated that an address of the cartmen and laborers of the city and county of New York was read and approved, setting forth a series of alloged grievances which they (the cartmen and laborers) claim they will sustain under the contract which we have had the honor to receive from the Commissioners appointed by the Legislaure, we beg, in justice to "orielve", and in refutation of the charges contained in that address, to state briefly the following facts:

Upon the signing of the contract and our entering into the duties it imposed on us, we "deced the old employes the following fair and remi-acrative compensation for the labor required of them, viz:

Sweepers.

\$1 15 per diem.

When, to our stroperse, we learned that a few interested and disaffected, persons convened the meeting relevant ult, wherein it is stated that an address of the cartmen

to, and, with a view to their own aggrandizement, and to create trouble and hostility, induced a number of other wise willing hands to coalesce for the purpose of a

wise willing hands to coalesce for the purpose of a strike.

The address referred to not only stracks us, but by implication esperses the honor and integrity of the Mayor, Comptroller, Recorder, Corporation Counsel and (ity Inspector, who were, after mature deliberation and consulting the interests of the whole community, pleased to entrust us with the contract.

Of our sufficiency and ability to pay all employed by us no one but the few promoters of disaffection above referred to would question.

And we wish to state that we shall feurlessly and faithfully carry out our contract, as we confidently tsus, to the preservation of the public health, the comfort of our citizens and the entire satisfaction of the whole community.

citizens and the entire satisfaction of the whole community.

There are in this city at the present time thousands of honest sons of toil and those who have just returned from fighting their country's cause who will gladly receive the compensation offered; and while we deemed it our duty to proffer to the old employes a continuance of their occupation, we shall not permit their meetings or their companion, we shall not permit their meetings or their threats to deter us from carrying out the work we have this day commenced. We remain, sirs, yours, very respectfully,

BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP.

City Intelligence.

foremen and engineers connected with the old Fire De-partment at Fireman's Hall on Friday evening of last week, to discuss the question of co-operation with or opposition to the newly organized department, under the Fire Commissioners. The following resolutions were presented by Assistant Engineer John Hammill:—

continue to do duty with that object, when such a factor case,
ase,
Besolved, That a communication, signed by the officers of
this meeting, be addressed to the commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, setting forth that it is our intention, and that we will perform duty be same as usual until
the lat day of August, 1866, providing that they (the said
commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department) will
honorably discharge all members of the Volunteer Fire Department on that date.

Resolved, That in case they, the said Fire Commissioners,
refuse to comply with this, we cease to perform duty as firemen on Monday, July 10, 1866.

men on Monday, July 10, 1868.

The debate that followed was quite excited and stormy, a portion of the foremen seeming to favor remaining in the department, whatever the changes; but the majority were determined upon disbanding, in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions, which were passed, the vote being 26 to 4. It is more than probable that this action will be negatived by the action of those in favor of the new department.

ward is contemplated. The trustees are negotiating for It is also contemplated consolidating the colored schools of the Fifth and Eighth wards, and putting their pupils into the Clark street building, where they will have better accommedations. It is stated that the girls and boys of the evening schools are to be placed in separate buildings.

A CHARGE OF ARSON. -On Saturday morning, shortly bestore at 355 East Houston street, owned by Mrs. Sarah Scott. The alarm was promptly given, when the flames were extinguished before the fire spread beyond the store. From the appearance of the burning and stock

Saturday morning a fire broke out in the dyeing and scouring establishment of J. Julien, in Thirty-fifth

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The picuic for the benefit of the chapel and school house of th church of the Immaculate Conception takes place to-morrow (Monday), July 3, at Jones' Woods. THEATRICAL PIESIC.—Mr. Albert Cassidy, the theatrical

agent, is organizing a dramatic picnic, at Bellevue Gar-dens, on the Fourth of July. If the actors and actresses all appear in costume the effect will be very pleasing; but in any event, under Mr. Cassidy's management it ought to be a success, Pickic of St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, Brook-

LYS. -On the Fourth of July an excursion of this church LYS.—On the Fourth of July an excursion of this church, of which Rev. Father Gleeson is the respected postor, will take place at Leffert's park, Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn. This gentleman has labored incessantly to clear his church of a large debt, and this excursion is intended to a'd the good work. It will be an excellent opportunity of enjoying the Fourth, as well as performing an act of great charity.

Brigadier General George H. Gordon, of Massachusetts, is been promoted to be major general of volunteers by brevet, to rank as such from April 9, 1865. Genera

Gordon was the first man in the country to recruit a regiment for service during the war, and much of the
officiency of the noble Second Massachusetts regiment
was due to his training.

The Vermont correspondent of the Boston Curier
writes respecting the republican nominee for Governor:—The thing was all arranged, so far as the nomination for Governor was concerned, and nothing was left
but to nominate a candidate at the very opening of the
Convention, by a vires were vote. In casting about for
standard bearer one man, and only one, was presented Convention, by a wice were vote. In casting about for standard bearer one man, and only one, was presented to the minds of the faithful as embodying all the essentials for that position. This man, Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, has been a democrat, a whig, a free-soller, a democrat again; a man anxious to have a finger in the great Minnesota speculation, sometimes called "the Fort Snelling fraud;" a traitor to his political associates; a political soldier of fortune, who could not be a democrat in Vermont because it did not pay; who corresponded with John B. Floyd, Buchanan's Secretary of War, claiming a chance in the Fort Snelling speculation, and who appears to have been a perfect Mi. awber in his political career, ready for anything that turned up and turning everything to his own personal advantage. Such a man could not help commending himself to the dominant party in this State, as possessing pseuliar qualifications to be their leader. Had there been anything wanting to perfect his claims to the consideration of his republican associates, this extract from his letter to Floyd, written in 1857, would have furnished it. He is dating from his home in Waterbury:—'I want to remove from this State, where genuine democracy is spoorly thought of by the great colored party who rule here." Mr. Dillingham was a member of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-night Congress, is and has been for two years Lieutenant Governor, is a lawyer of good reputation, and is an estimable man in his private relatious.

is and has been for two years Lieutenant Governor, is a lawyer of good reputation, and is an estimable man in his private relations.

The Prince imperial of France, it is rumored, is to be president of the committee of the Industrial Exhibition of 1867, in the place of Prince Napoleon, and M. Rouher is to act as deputy for the interesting minor.

Gladiateur, the winner of the Derby, is reported to belong to the French Emperor himself, Lagrange being merely his prets nom—the impetuosity with which Napoleon rushed to the field after the hard day's travelling on the day before, without the usual puffing and announcement of his presence beforehand, contirming, in a slight degree, this affirmation.

The partonable offence committed by Prince Napoleon (writes the Paris correspondent of a Liverpool paper) is said to be his visit to the Faubourg St. Autoine during the strikes, which method of making his name popular, with an eye to the future, was considered out of time, place and opportunity, during the absence of the master; but the unpardonable sin is the bitter reproach which he fung in the face of the Empress Regent upon the subject of a certain photograph purporting to be a representation of the Imperial family, in which sundry members of the Montilo tribe—the mother, sister, the brother-in-law, and all the little nephews and nieces—are introduced. With much of a feminine nature about him, Plon-Plon has also a woman's tongue, for he could not be content with throwing a bitter doubt as to his meaning in the mind of her Majesty, but must needs go and make it certainty by adding that, "dareat, they all had as much right to a place in the picture as the Prince Imperial." It was this exclamation which caused the Empress to faint away, and the milk of human kindness to turn to sour emd in her geath bosom towards the heir presumptive of that Regent's throne, over which the shadow of her crincine was just then so gracefully throws.

which the shadow of her crineline was just then so gracefully thrown.

Alexandre Dumas has been lecturing for some time in Paris, partly for the benefit of the poor, partly for his own. Suddenly his lectures were suspended. He has written to the Press to clear up the mystery which hange about this prohibilion. It appears, as usual, that he has been injudicious enough to be generous, and that the suspicious of the authorities have thereby been excited. He says, speaking of his friend Victor Hugo, "I continue to give my hand to those who are led by change of opinion to misfortune and exile, but I withdraw it from those whom their change of opinion leads to fortune and honors." This the police have interpreted, not as a "onble axiom or morals, but as a "dangerous political maxim." The consequences are that his conferences are prohibited in Paris, that he loses five thousand or six thousand tranes a mouth, and the poor yet more. He consoles himself, however, with the reflection that, in default of France, foreign countries yet remain to him.

The Opinione of Turin says.—The King of Italy has decided upon scading to the Dublin Exhibition an emeraid which he possesses, and which is the largest known to exist. It is six inches long, four broad, and three thick. It has engraved upon it the Last Supper, after Domenichino. This emerald is incontestibly the largest in the world, for the only one which might have rivalled or even surpassed it was the famous one used by Julius Casaa as an eye protector, on account of the opthalmic disorder under which he suffered, as often as he went to the circus; but that emerald disappeared at the fall of the empire, and has never been found since.

Americans registered at Messra. Vanderbroeck Bros., No. 80 Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, Messra. Liberbotte,

of the empire, and has never been found since.

Americans registered at Messrs Vanderbroeck Brost, No. 90 Rue de la Chaussee d'Authin Messrs Liberbotte, Kane & Co.'s, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, and Messrs John Monroe & Co.'s, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending June 16 — Mrs. Philip Schieffellt, Miss E. E. Schieffellt, Miss Mary Doremus, Edward Masten, T. Lawrence Withersting, Henry A. Staythe, Samuel D. Babcock, Henry S. Warner, Geo. C. Taylor, W. M. Hurd, Miss F. C. Smythe, John H. Glover, Mis. Henry J. Raymond, James B. Hayden, Mrs. A. Smith, and J. Raymond, James B. Hayden, Mrs. A. Smith, and

Camily, Mess R. M. Jones, Hon E. Stanisy, Miss Church, Ambrone J. Clark, from New York: E. R. Sawyer and Landy, J. R. Paor and family, Miss Fannie P. Hill, Richard S. Greenough, Andrew H. Lawrie, from Boston, F. B. Nayer, John Gill, Mrs. Hugh McElroy, Miss Alricka, from Baltimore, Mr. and Ars. Win. Barr, St. Louis: M. F. Cobb and family, Sing Slog; J. A. McCliel Land and family, Louisville, Ky., A. E. Kent, E. S. Lisham, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Kirtley, Philadelphia; Mrs. E. J. Merlinan and son, Brooklyn; E. L. Defores, Canneceleut; Geo. B. Farnam, New Haven; Mrs. M. B. Toucy, Mass. S. S. Brayton, B. M. C. Durfee, Fall River, Mass.; W. G. Metzerott, Washington, D. C.

News from Albany.

BEN, GRANT TO VISIT ALBANY ON THE POURTHAPPOINTMENT OF STATE ASSESSOR.

At four o'clock this afternoon Governor Fenton re that he would positively be in Albaysy on the 4th inst The Governor has appointed Mr. John F. Lebley, of New York, as State Assessor in place of Mr. P. W. Engs, resigned. His commission is to date from July 1, 1865.

Just 1 .- George Harrison and George Brudford vs. William Homer. The plaintiffs made a contract with the defendant by which he bound himself to work for them for three years. In violation of his contract he left the plaintiff employ. This action was to recover dam-ages for this breach of contract, and the Court awarded plaintiffs \$500-damages. Gaibrath and Townshend for plaintiffs; Mr. Jenkus for

The Old Washington Elm Thee is Cameridge.—The Cambridge city government have erected a grantic tablet at the foot of the old elm tree in Cambridge, with the following inscription:—"Under this tree Washington first took command of the American Army, June 3, 1775."—Boston Courier.

Cotching a Tartar.—Neglect your Teeth and you will soon catch a Tartar there. Manipulate them daily with that rare vegetable compound, SOZODONT, and neither tariar nor canker, or any dental disease, can ever infect or hours either them or the red cushious in which they are inserted. A.—Cherokee Pills, Female Regulator.— SCAR COATED.—The only certain and unfailing female regulator known, One box, \$1. Str boxes, \$5, free of post age. We desire to send our pamphlet free of postage to every lady in the land.

CHEROKEE REMEDY AND CHEROKEE INJECTION removes all mucous discharges in male or female, and core-recent cases in from one to three days. Price, three bottles for \$5. Sent by express to any address.

CHEROKEECURE, an unfailing cure for Loss of Memory Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dinness of Vision Weak Nerves, Freshbling, Wakefulness and all disconceaused by departing from the path of nature and indulging in youthful folles. Price, three bottles for \$5. Seat by ex-press to any address.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE, restores to full vigor and manly power those debilitated and worn out through disease or excess. The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprise desired in the control of the cutting drugsist. On receipt of price we send them, securely packed, free from observation, to any portion of the cutting drugsist. On receipt of particular in our 32 page panephets, which we wish to mail free to every one. Address letters for advice, pamphlets or medicine, to Dr. W. R. MERWIN, 37 Walker street, New York.

AN INCREASING DEMAND -- No article more general and hasting favor than
PLANTATION BITTERS.
The demand for them from ladies, clergymen,

The demand for them from ladies, clergymen, merchanis, &c., is incredible.

The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and auperiority.

For Dyspepsia and Low Spirits, Bad Breath, Pain in the Side, Back and Stomach, Distress after Eating, Headache, Heartburn, &c., we considently recommend the PLANTA-TION BITTERS.

They are the pleasantest tonic ever taken. No change of diel is required while using them. Est all the good, healthy food your stomach cuaves.

The good effects of PLANTATION BITTERS are seen upon making the first trial. A very few bottles often leave the worst dyspeptic sound and hearty.

FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

Astonishing Effects are Produced Upon the nervous system and the animal spirits by the very first dose of BIORRENE. It removes depression and renews hope. It acts delightfully upon the stonach, the nerves and the brain. It seems to intene new life into every organ. Depot 29 Dey street. Sold by all druggists.

Annin & Co.-Flags, Flags.-Annin & Actors' Piente, July 4, at Bellevue Gar-dens.—Secure your seats in advance at the box offices of the Theatres or at the hotels. The great gerifection jubilee o the season, and the first of its kind in America.

A Raid.—All Housekeepers are Advised use DUTCHER'S Lightning Fly Killer. Sold by all drug-Address to Smokers.—Polink & Son, Meer scham Manufactureres, 692 Broadway, near Fourth street Pipes and Cigar Holders at retail, cut to order, boiled mounted and repaired.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect tye. Factory 8l Barchy street. Chevalter's Life for the Hair Restores gray lair to its original color, stops its falling out keeps the head clean. Stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Diamond Rings,
From TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, to ONE, TWO and
THIREE HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below
Canal street.

Disease of the Throat, Lungs and Heart

Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Shields, Huminators, &c., lowest prices, at TOWNSEND'S, 25 troadway. Torpedoes, 6c., Fire Crackers, 16c. pack, 36 per

Goods for the Glorious Pourth.

Gomrand's Italian Medicated Song enter Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sunburn, and all Skin Deformities, at his depot, 438 Broadway, near Grand street, and by all druggiess. Grover & Baker's Highest Premium dastic Stitch and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, 420 Broad-

Howe Sewing Machine Company.-ELIAS HOWE, Ju., President, 629 Broadway, S.Y. Nights of Painful Watching With Poor, ack, crying children can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, correst unde cole, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething it is incainable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

No More Gray Hair or Baldness.

five years constant study. Consultation free,
GRANDJEAN, Astor place.

Patentees are Advised to Rend Adver-Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Patd in gold. Information furnished. Illahest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Sleeve Buttons and Studs.—Xeve Styles, Two, Three, Four Five to Two Hundred Dellada ast, fort sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one, door below

The different denominations on hood ready for immediate delivery, and liberal commissions allowed to parties purchasing for resale.

All classes of government securifies purchased and for sale.

The New York Clipped Chipper PUBLISHED IS ADVANCE ON MONDAY, JULY 3 REMEMBER, JULY 3 and contains
JUST THE TRADING
DUR NATIONAL TOLIDAY, JULY 1.

and all the Most inform and species of the Most information of the Most information of the Most interesting & Ramatic intelligence to Lay get pares. Sporting men, Managery actors, Cheen and Showmen, BL SS RE AND GET.

NEW YORK LIPPER FOR JULY & PUBLISHED V & ADVANCE ON JULY & To be had of all news agents. Fine 10 cents.

FRAN R QUEEN, Editor and Proprieto.

Victory /at Last.—Bradbury's Popularson and chory. For sale by all masks dealers and at 128 Broome street. Price 30 cmls. This story, printed on size, furnished is day gradultonely to the returning soldiers at 23 Broome street. New Masse. "Tay have broken up their Camp." How it Marches, "Tay have broken up their songs, at ROOT & CADY Epstern Agency. 13 It super street now ready. Price 30 cm/s each.

Willeon & Gibbs' Sewing Machine, 3 Wheeler & Wilson, No. 645 Broadway